## NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

### TECHNICAL NOTE

No. 1594

EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CONCENTRATED

WEIGHTS ON FLUTTER CHARACTERISTICS OF A STRAIGHT

CANTILEVER WING

By Harry L. Runyan and John L. Sewall

Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory Langley Field, Va.

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FOR REFERENCE

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# EXPERIMENTAL INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF CONCENTRATED WEIGHTS ON FLUTTER CHARACTERISTICS OF A STRAIGHT

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#### SUMMARY

Results are presented to show the effects on the flutter characteristics of mounting concentrated weights at various positions on an untapered wing model. The model was mounted as a rigid cantilever and was tested with concentrated weights that were 38, 60, 90, and 100 percent of the wing weight. The moment of inertia, the chordwise position of the weight, and the spanwise position of the weight were varied. In several tests, an end plate was used, which was believed to change the aerodynamic aspect ratio of the wing. The effects of these variations on the flutter characteristics are presented in a form which may be conventiently used for correlation with theoretical results.

#### INTRODUCTION

Airplane design trends are leading to the placement of heavy concentrated masses on the outer wing panels and sometimes on the wing tip. Present-day flutter analysis is based on many simplifying assumptions and, with the inclusion of these concentrated masses into the problem, the analytical solution is at best approximate. Experimental verification of these simplifying assumptions is needed for more accurate design criterions. The purpose of this paper is therefore to present a consistent series of flutter tests made on a simplified structure in order that the assumptions made in the various fundamental analyses may be evaluated.

Dynamically similar models of full-scale airplanes are sometimes used for flutter testing, but the production of such models is exceedingly difficult. For this reason simplified models that could be built, tested, and analyzed more easily are being used to study the assumptions in the theoretical analysis. The model wing used for this series of tests was a straight, untapered, cantilever wing having uniform properties the entire length of the wing. Concentrated weights differing in mass and moment of inertia were moved chordwise and spanwise on the wing. Because of the simplicity of construction of the model, no attempt has been made to indicate the most favorable location for a concentrated weight from

considerations of the flutter characteristics of an actual wing. In order to obtain further information about the character of the air forces, an unattached end plate was installed at the tip for a few tests. The effect of the end plate was to increase the aerodynamic aspect ratio.

The flutter tests presented herein were made in the 4.5-foot flutter tunnel on a single model and required almost 100 separate runs. The model did not change its properties throughout the program.

#### SYMBOLS

W	weight of wing model, pounds
Ww	weight of concentrated weight, pounds
ı	length of wing model, feet
ъ	half chord of wing model, feet
Iw.	mass moment of inertia of weight about wing elastic axis, inch-pound-second <sup>2</sup>
ICG	mass moment of inertia of wing about center of gravity, inch-pound-second <sup>2</sup>
IEA	mass moment of inertia of wing about elastic axis, inch-pound-second <sup>2</sup>
EI	bending rigidity of wing, pound-inches <sup>2</sup>
GJ	torsional rigidity of wing, pound-inches <sup>2</sup>
ρ	density of testing medium, slugs per cubic foot
m	mass of wing per unit length
κ	mass ratio $\left(\frac{\pi \rho b^2}{m}\right)$
$\mathbf{r}_{\alpha}$	nondimensional radius of gyration relative to elastic axis $\left(\sqrt{\frac{I_{EA}}{12lmb^2}}\right)$
e <sub>w</sub>	distance between elastic axis of wing and center of gravity of weight referred to half chord
$f_{h_1}$	natural first bending frequency at zero airspeed, cycles per second
f <sub>h2</sub>	natural second bending frequency at zero airspeed, cycles per second

3

f <sub>t</sub>	natural first torsional frequency at zero airspeed, cycles per second
f	flutter frequency, cycles per second
v <sub>i</sub>	indicated airspeed at flutter, feet per second
▼	true airspeed at flutter, feet per second
$\omega_{t}$	angular natural first torsional frequency at zero airspeed, radians per second $(2\pi f_t)$
ω <sub>f</sub>	angular flutter frequency, radians per second $(2\pi f_{\mathbf{f}})$
bat	nondimensional reference flutter-velocity coefficient
v bw <sub>f</sub>	reduced wave length at flutter
<sup>®</sup> h <sub>1</sub>	angular natural first bending frequency at zero airspeed, radians per second $(2\pi f_{h_1})$
$\omega_{h_2}$	angular natural second bending frequency at zero airspeed, radians per second (2xfh2)

#### Subscript:

w refers to the corresponding properties or parameters of the concentrated weights

#### **APPARATUS**

The Langley 4.5-foot flutter research tunnel was used for this series of tests. This tunnel is unusual in that the testing medium used may be either air or Freon-12 or any mixture of the two at any pressure from 30 inches of mercury to 4.3 inches of mercury, absolute. Utilizing this feature makes it possible to vary the mass ratio K, Mach number, and Reynolds number (each independently) for a given wing over a large range of values.

The model wing, built of balsa wood with a duralumin insert, had a 48-inch length and an 8-inch chord and was mounted vertically as a

rigid cantilever from the top of the test section as shown in figure 1. This type of mounting resulted in symmetrical flutter or a flutter involving no bending or torsional deflections of the root. A cross-sectional view of the wing is given in figure 2 and the wing properties were as follows:

Chord, inches		•	•	•					•				•	•	•	•	•		. 8
Length, inches		•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	48
Aspect ratio (geometric) .		•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	6
Taper ratio		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	_ 1
Airfoil section		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	7	NA(	ĴΑ	1	6010
W, pounds		•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		3.48
$I_{CG}$ , inch-pound-second <sup>2</sup>	• •	•	•	•	•		•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	(	0.	0382
$I_{EA}$ , inch-pound-second <sup>2</sup>																			
EI, pound—inches <sup>2</sup>																			
GJ, pound—inches <sup>2</sup>		•	•	•	•				•	•	•	•	•	(	٥.,	069	92	×	106
$r_{\alpha}^2$	• •	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•,	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	0	.266
$\frac{1}{\kappa}$ (standard air, no weight)	•	•	•	•			•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•		32.6

The bending rigidity and torsional rigidity were determined experimentally from the static deflection curves of the wing in bending and torsion.

Weights which were approximately 38, 60, 90, and 100 percent of the wing weight (fig. 3) were used and the weight parameters (ratio of mass of weight to wing mass, distance of weight center of gravity from wing center of gravity in percent of the half chord, and the ratio of the polar moments of inertia) are given in table I.

The variation of weight 7 from 7a to 7f (fig. 3(g)) was obtained by moving the same weight chordwise on the weight support. This procedure resulted in maintaining the weight for all tests with weight 7 essentially constant while changing the mass moment of inertia about the wing elastic axis and the chordwise position of the center of gravity.

A high-speed motion-picture camera that was used to record the oscillations of the wing during flutter was situated outside the tunnel for ease of access as shown in figure 4. The camera had a film speed of 120 frames per second. Two examples of pictures taken with this camera are shown in figure 5. It is interesting to note the change in the shape of the flutter mode between the two cases, where the one case has a tip weight (weight 6, run 35; see table II) and the other a weight close to the midspan (weight 5, run 31; see table II).

Vibration records of the bending and torsional oscillations of the wing during flutter were obtained electrically by the use of strain gages mounted on the wing as shown in figure 1. The white squares indicate

bending gages and the circles indicate torsional gages. The strain gages feed through a system of bridges and amplifiers to a recording oscillograph.

The installation of the unattached end plate is shown in figure 6. The plate was so adjusted that the clearance between the plate and the wing was small in order to reduce as much as possible any air flow around the wing tip. With this installation, the aerodynamic aspect ratio was believed to be increased. In order to prevent destruction of the wing as a result of divergence, restraining wires were attached from the tunnel walls to the wing quarter chord at the tip. These wires had sufficient slack in them to permit adequate amplitude in flutter but still to save the wing when divergence occurred.

#### TEST PROCEDURE

Since flutter is a destructive phenomenon, recognition of flutter, recording the necessary data, and reduction of the airspeed must be accomplished in a very short interval of time to prevent damage to the model. Increases in the airspeed during the run were made slowly and, at speeds close to the point of flutter, airspeed increments of the order of one mile per hour were necessary. When flutter occurred, the recording oscillograph and movie camera were operated and the tunnel conditions were observed and recorded as shown in table II. For most runs, the natural frequencies were tabulated both before and after the actual run to determine whether the wing had been damaged by flutter. The remarks in table II regarding the flutter characteristics are based almost entirely on visual observations made at the time of the run and since the observer, because of the sudden and violent occurence of flutter, was principally concerned with saving the model, these remarks are inclined to be arbitrary.

#### RESULTS

The results of this investigation are presented to show the effect on flutter parameters of spanwise and chordwise variation of concentrated weights over the wing (figs. 7 to 26). In all plots, the various flutter parameters are presented as functions of the spanwise position of the concentrated weight from root to tip, with individual curves representing distinct chordwise weight positions. The flutter parameters are given as ratios of values obtained with concentrated weights at a given location to similar values obtained with the unweighted wing.

Examination of the flutter-speed ratio (figs. 7 and 8) reveals a general reduction followed by an increase in flutter speed for all

chordwise weight positions as the spanwise positions varied from root to tip. However, for weights located forward of the wing center of gravity (weights 4 and 6 in fig. 7; weights 7a, 7b, 7c in fig. 8), a divergence region was found which was a function of the mass of the weight and its chordwise location. The more forward the weight center of gravity and the greater the mass, the wider the divergence region. With the exception of weight 7c, flutter occurred with each of these forward weights located at the tip but appeared to approximate a second bending mode; whereas, for the inboard positions of these weights, the flutter mode was closer to a first bending mode.

For weights located rearward of the wing center of gravity (weight 5 in fig. 7 and weight 7f in fig. 8), flutter was obtained at all spanwise positions with no change in flutter mode evident at any point. Of special interest regarding these rearward weight positions is the reduction that they caused in the flutter speed.

The dotted curve in figure 7 shows the effects of the end-plate installation on the flutter-speed ratio for weight 6. With this plate in the tunnel the flutter speed dropped 5 percent for the unweighted wing and 15 percent for the wing with weight 6 at the 43-percent-span position. With the weight at the tip the flutter speed was reduced 6 percent but a more interesting phenomena than this reduction was the shift in flutter mode resulting from the presence of the plate. Figures 9 and 10 are parts of the oscillograph records taken during flutter. In figure 9, the bending traces are seen to be approximately 1800 out of phase, whereas in figure 10 they are approximately in phase. An examination of the records of the natural frequencies at zero airspeed indicated that, when first bending was excited, the bending traces were approximately 180° out of phase and that, when second bending was excited, they were approximately in phase. Thus, comparison of the records in figures 9 and 10 with the records of the natural frequencies at zero airspeed shows that, with the end plate installed in the tunnel, there was a first bending mode in the flutter record and that, without the end plate, a second bending mode was evident in the flutter record. No appreciable change in the flutter frequency occurred with or without the addition of the end plate.

The variations of flutter-velocity coefficient  $\frac{v}{b\omega_t}$  with reduced wave length  $\frac{v}{b\omega_t}$  for all weight positions are shown in figures 11 to 14.

The natural torsional—and flutter-frequency ratios for all weight positions are given in figures 15 to 18. Of interest are the different shapes in the flutter-frequency curves for weight 6 in figure 16 and weight 7b in figure 18 compared with those of the other weight positions.

First and second bending-frequency ratios are given for all weight positions in figures 19 to 22. The general rise in the second bending curves occurred in the vicinity of the second bending node of the unweighted wing.

Curves of the ratio of first-bending frequency to torsion frequency and second-bending frequency to torsion frequency are given in figures 23 to 26. Of interest is the sharp difference in the shapes of the curves for both forward and rearward weight positions (weights 5 and 6 in figures 23 and 24; weights 7a and 7f in figures 25 and 26). No curves are given to show the effect of the end plate on the natural frequency in figures 19 to 26 because this effect was negligible.

#### CONCLUDING REMARKS

The results have been presented of almost 100 flutter tests in which concentrated weights were mounted rigidly to a straight cantilever wing. The moment of inertia and mass of the weights were varied and the weight position was varied chordwise and spanwise. During the entire series of flutter tests the elastic properties of the wing did not materially change. The results were presented in the form of curves that show the effects of varying concentrated weights on the various flutter parameters.

At the present time there exist several analytical methods of approach to the problem of flutter in wings with concentrated weights. The flutter data presented provide information from which the validity of these procedures may be evaluated by comparison with experimental results.

Langley Memorial Aeronautical Laboratory
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics
Langley Field, Va., November 19, 1947

TABLE I
CONCENTRATED WEIGHT CHARACTERISTICS

Weight	Www W	• (a)	I <sub>w</sub>
1	0.636	0.039	1.40
2.	.625	.039	.883
3	•375	050	.514
4	.636	625	1.91
5	.636	.687	2.68
6	1.040	<b></b> 937	7.50
7a	.917	818	4.26
7b	.931	<b></b> 578	2.86
7c	.940	<b></b> 360	2.04
7ā	.946	140	1.555
7e	•954	.034	1.56
7f	.917	.500	2.27

Negative values indicate concentrated weight locations forward of wing elastic axis.



TABLE II.- EXPERIMENTAL DATA

Run	Weight	Spanwise position (in, from root)	v <sub>i</sub> (fps)	Percentage of Freen-12	Mach number	Reynolds number	▼ (fps)	(alug/ou ft)	f <sub>hi</sub> (cps)	fh <sub>2</sub> (ope)	f <sub>t</sub> (ope)	fr (ope)	Remarks
1	$\begin{cases} 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \end{cases}$	47 (tip) 47 (tip) 47 (tip)	353 0	96.6 0	0.3922	0 × 15 <sup>6</sup> 4.043	0 191.4 0	0.005129	3.58	32.2	21,7	10,6	Flattered in first bending mode with 2-inch amplitude at tip.
Š	1 1 1	36 <del>2</del> 36 <del>2</del> 364	0 320 0	0 95,0 0	0 0.3556 0	o 3.75 <b>4</b> o	0 171.4 0	0.008274	4.46 	39.2	24.33  24.26	15.95	Fluttered in first bending mode with strong torsion response and 1-inch amplitude at tip; torsion node forward of 50 percent chord
3	$\begin{cases} \frac{1}{2} \\ \frac{1}{2} \end{cases}$	89 89	658 0	95.0 95.0	0.3278	0 -3.506	0 159.3	.0.008386	5.02	32.67	25.79 25.57	18.15	Fluttered in first bending mode with torsion node along leading edge;
4	$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{1} \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	11 11 11	323 0	91.5 0	0.3418	0 3.760 0	0 170.6 0	0.008551	6,41	30.67 31.04	37.3 37.1	25,80	Fluttered in second bending mode with node 15 inches from tip and 1-inch amplitude on trailing edge at tip,
5	Jone Jone Jone	No. 1	359	90.8 0	0.3651	3.955	181.8	0.008256	6,43	39.20	47.3 47.57	25.80	Fluttered in first bending mode with strong torsion response and 2-inch amplitude on trailing edge at it
6	2 2 2	47 (tip) 47 (tip) 47 (tip)	36¥ 0	89.5	0.3658	4,144 ·	0 193.3 0	0.006440	3.61 3.61	30.63	29.4	10.47	Flutter involved both first and second bending modes with 5-inch amplitude on leading edge at tip; node 15 inches to 18 inches from tip.
7	δ. O. O.	365 365	0 336	0 86.88	0 0.3517	o 3.776	0 178.0	0,008466	4.49 	39.20	28.51  29.04	15.89	Fluttered in first bonding with latinch amplitude on trailing edge at tip; leading edge from tip to weight broke away; model repaired and used again.
8	{ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	58 58 58	315 0	87.1	0.3302	0 3.491 0	168.4	0.008314	5.21 5.21	31.36 32.07	30.49	19.6	Firstered in first bending mode with 1-inch amplitude at tip.
9	{ 5 b 8 c 2 c 2 c 2 c 2 c 2 c 2 c 2 c 2 c 2 c	ii ii	357 0	86.3	0.3370	0 3.512 0	0 179.9	0.008214	6.98 6.41	30.95 30.95	10.83	25.79	Finttered in first bending mode with 1-inch amplitude at tip.
10	{333	58 58 58	35# 0	87.R 0	0,3387	0 3.573	173.4	0.008313	5.62	33,69	35.39 	No record	Fluttered in first bending mode; no oscillograph record obtained at flutter point.
'n	{ <del>}</del>	89 89 89	376	86, £	0.4110· 0	0 4,088 0	208.0	0.007775	5.22 5.30	35,10 36,11	24.5 24.5	0	No flutter; divergence
15	{\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	n n	330	86.1 0	0 0.3550 0	0 3.601 0	180.7	0.007933	6,64 6,64	30,41 30,15	40.00 40.21	18,53	Fluttered in first bending mode with a inch tip smplitude
13	{\\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\ \\	4.4.4 4.4.4 4.6.6.8 6.6.6.8	345 0	85.9 0	0 0.3723 0	0 3.727 0	189.9 0.	0.007857	3.65 3.68	34.35 34.85	22.5 Not clear	28,0	Firstered in second bending mode with node about 4 inches from tip.
14	1	1555	372	85.5	0 0,401 0	3.945 0	206 0	0.007750	4.17 4.17	36.50 96.3	23.9		No flutter; divergence
15	<b> </b>	හ <u>දි</u> හ <mark>දි</mark> හෙදි	968	65.3	0.3968	0 3.893	204.7	0,007718	6.14	35.6	35.6	19.0	Fluttered in first bending mode.
1,5	\[ \begin{pmatrix} \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	20 <u>2</u> 29 29	0 393 0	81.5	0 0,428	0 4.218	ng o	0.007675	5.18 5.26	34.77 35.00	35,6 24,74 24,63	 0 	No flutter; divergence,
17	{\bar{a}{a}{a}	26 26 26	404	84.3 0	0 0.432 0	0 4,400 0	0 55J 0	0,007939	5.56 5.54	33.69 34.00	24, <i>27</i> 22,91		No.flutter; divergence.

#### fhl. (cpf) fb2 Reynolds number Veight number position Percentage of Freen-12 Mark Remrks Runi (slug/ou ft) (ağa) (cps) number (tou) (fps) in, from root) × 10<sup>6</sup> 3.86 35.83 Hot clear n 394 1.188 8¥.3 0.007675 18 427 220 No flutter; divergence 3,86 36.00 23.59 6 Ö õ Fluttered in second bonding mode with node 3 inches from tip; amplitude g-inch on leading edge, 1 inch on 20.63 188 3.59 33.13 .007851 .3617 3.665 19 3.62 22.6 33.74 trailing edge about 24 inches from root. 3,83 35.8 23.38 37Î No flutter; divergence 26 -006807 .426 3.706 219.5 3.80 35.64 23.33 ၾ 0 264 No flutter; divergence 21 -511 3.382 390 .005233 \_\_\_ ------44 388 83.7 -553 3.165 263.5 ·004471 ō So flutter: divergence 22 4 \_\_\_\_ ---\_\_\_ 83.7 **70**4 376 .591 2.729 .003620 ৰ\_84 23 35.83 23.29 No flutter: divergence ö 33.74 22,02 3.59 296 0 003043 26.8 82.6 .507 1,972 Finitered in second bending mode. 22.83 3,61 31.09 0 352 383.3 3.87 36.35 23.50 25 No flutter; divergence 83.0 .7425 1.905 .002008 \*\* 366 78.2 1,609 .00170B No flutter: divergence 327 -732 Finttered in first bending mode with 25 inch tip amplitude 47 47 0 3.53 30.63 20.36 발 258 8,71 0 .2264 1.042 257.7 -00229 \_\_\_ \_\_\_ Fluttered in first bending mode with 2-inch tip 4,06 35,28 21.51 41 41 .002265 0 0 0 10.6 247 .2234 1.020 252 Fluttered in first bending mode with 2-inch tip 37-17 22,13 37 37 247 4,32 29 .2186 .9914 .002282 242 Fluttered in first bending mode with 15 inch tip 0 0 0 5.03 33,69 22.27 29 30 amplitude **,208**0 235.5 .0022BI Fluttered in first bending mode with 5-inch tip 294. 0 5.16 32.0 21.78 37 .9614 210 .002281 .2120 Fluttered in first bending mode with 2-inch tip amplitude 18 243 ō ----6.19 iot oles 21.30 16.06 32 \$200 ,9927 .002272 Flustered in first bending mode with littach tip. 6.19 39,80 39.20 0 268 33 .2624 1,169 297 .002243 Fluttered in ascend bending from 228 to 257 fps (indisated) and ingligate bending at 331.5 fps (indisated) with 15 inch tip amplitude. 6.43 36.11 45,91 Your 34 .3040 1.341 343.5 331.5 .002219 2.63 31.96 16.85 22.40 Fluttered in second bending mode with node at tip and . S-inch amplitude at midspan. 2900 i.329 335. 322 .002285 17.82 3.33 35.0 {6 ね 374 No flutter; divergence 3476 | 1.540 .002216 ŏ 388.5 35.47 17.82 3.70 6 0 ٥ --- To flutter; divergence 37 380 .3524 | 1.551 394 .002203 \_ \_ ----8 4.46 17.78 359 364 33.21 29 29 0 38 No flutter: divergence .9419 1.487

.002188

.002174

.002168

396

405

Ó

378

107 107

39

40

21 21

'n

0

.3512 1.519

----

4,80

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5,44

31.36

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32,67

17,29

17.22

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0

26,1

El fintber diversance

Fluttered in first bending mode.

TABLE II .- KIPER DESIGN DATA -- Continued



TABLE II .- EXPERIMENTAL DATA - Continued

		<del></del>											
Run	Veight	Spanwise position (in, from root)	(fps)	Percentage of FreeD-12	Mach number	Reynolds number	<b>(fpm)</b>	(slug/ou ft)	fhl (cbs)	(che) L <sup>p3</sup>	ft (ops)	f <sub>f</sub> (ops)	Roments
41	6_	n	318	o,	0,2931	1.287 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	330.5	0.002211				16:8	Fluttered in first bending mode,
42	None		246	0	•2235	.9954	253	.002245				37.19	Finthered in second bending from 220 to 250 fps
43	Hone Hone	***	311 311	0	0 2846	0 1.217	.0 3₽6	.002168	6.32	36.11	45.2	21.78	Fluttered in first bending mode with 8-inch amplitude; end plate installed in tunnel.
**	6 6 Name	47 (tip) 47 (tip)	28800	0	.2631 0 0	1.123 0 0	301.5 0 0	,002168	2.84 6.3	31.36 35.93	16.33 44.92	21.97	Fluttered in first bonding mode; end plate installed in tunnel
45	9999	174747 181818181 18181818181	300 0 0	0 0	.2762 .2762	1.171 0 0	316 0 0	.002148	1 85 55 88 1 85 55 88 1 85 55 88	30.63 31.71 31.63	16.33 17.5 16.90	21.78	Fluttered in second bending mode; no end plate in tunnel.
46	6	44 44	31£	0	3219	0 1.429	365.2	,002206	3.10	33.92	17.29		No flutter; divergence; and plate installed in tunnel,
47	{ 6 6	\$ <u>1</u> \$1	342 0	D 0	0 3141	1.476 0	346,1 0	.002332	3.34	35.64	17.50	0	No flutter; divergence; end plate installed in tunnel,
48	6	365 	0 346	0	.0 .3167	0 1.480	0 349,6	,002322	3.72	36.75	17.82		No flatter; divergence; end plate installed in tunnel.
49	{ 6 6	29 29	344	0		1.461	348.7	.002307	4_51	21.30	17.50	0	No flutter; divergence; end plate installed in tunnel.
50	96	26 26	349	0	3186	0	353.3	.008300	4.84	30.95	17.42		So flutter; divergence; end plate installed in tunnel.
51	6	20g	0 344	o a	o ,3151	0	0 349.8	.008295	5.51	Not clear	17,29	24.50	Fluttered with small amplitude; end plate installed in tunnel
52	§	빒	315	0		1.339	319.3	,002319	6.19	35.0	21.14	16.33	Fluttered with small amplitude; and plate installed in
53	6	i.	324	0	.2961	1.499	328.7	.002321				16.55	Check on previous run; larger suplitude
54	7e 7e 7e	48 (tip) 48 (tip) 48 (tip)	337 0	0		0 1.431 0	0 338 0	.002303	3.00 3.01	27.4	21.44	8.85	Probably fluttered in first bending mode.
55	7e 7e 7e	<del>-</del> - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	310 0	0	0 .2824	0 1.313 0	31.4 0	.002318	3.58 3.56	34.59	22.79	11.43	Fluttered in first bending mode
56	70 70 70	35 35 35	6 592 0	0		0 1.941 0	295.5 0	.002327	4.02 4.04	35.64 35.6	23.9 24.0	13.0	
57	{ 7e 7e 7e	222	294 0	0	0 2680 0	0 1,246 0	298 0	,009381	4.67 4.67	30.2	25.3 25.3	14.52	
58	7° 7°	57 8J	0 283	0	o .2569	0 1,201	286	:006335	5.57	29.4	29.1	17.6	Small-amplitude fintter
59	7e 7e	11 11	30B 0	0		1.297 0	315	.002324	6.26	26.7	37.4	25.33	Fluttered in first bending mode
60	None		930 330	0		0 1,385	0 3 <b>3</b> 8	.002292	6.40 	37.2	45.5	55.0	Fluttered in first bending modes; check on previous runs for unweighted wing
61	7d 7d 7d Fone	日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日 日本日	365 0 0	0	3369	0 1,465 0	385 0	.002390	3.07 2.97 6.3	27.4 27.4 35.6	20.7 20.6 45.0	9.27	Fluttered in first bending mode; very close to divergence



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Military Control

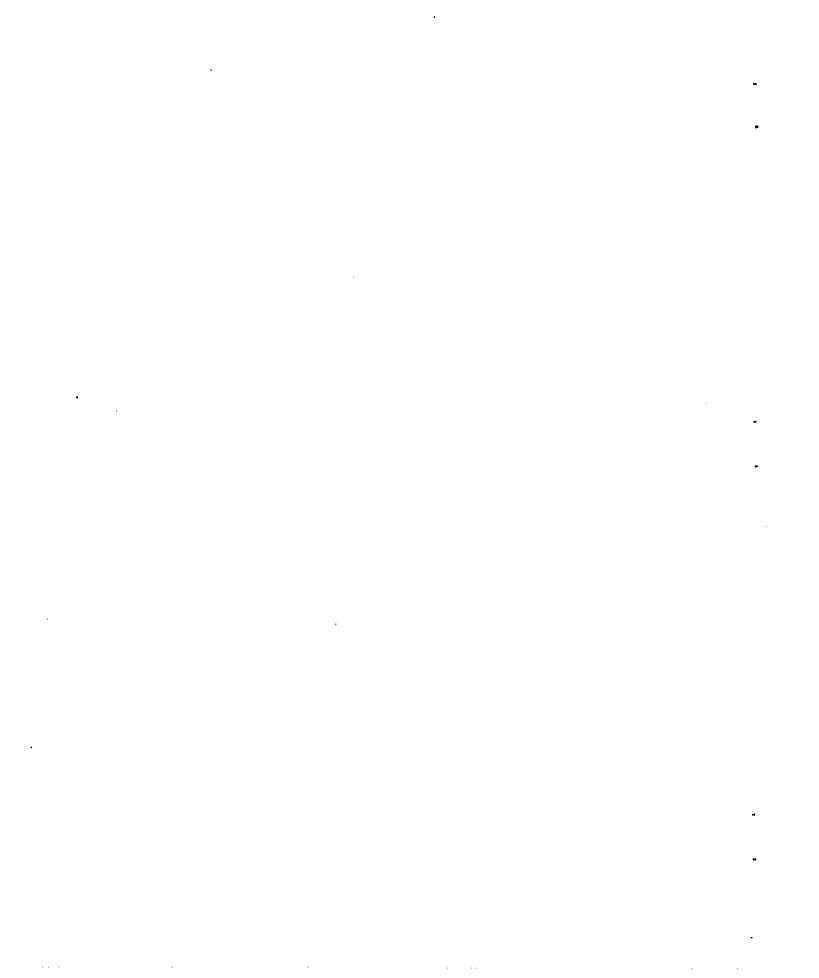
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NACA TN No. 1594

TABLE II, - EXPERIMENTAL DATA - Concluded

Rea	Velght	Spanwise position (in, from root)	Y <sub>1</sub> (fpe)	Percentage of Frees-12	Hach	Reynolds number	(the)	(slug/ou ft)	(eps)	(ode)	f <sub>t</sub> (cpm)	ff (ops)	Reservice
77	₹5 75 75	38 36 38	348 0	0 0 0	0.3310 0	0 1.396 × 10 <sup>6</sup>	369.5	0.002116	3.70 3.68	35.0 34.6	20,1	0	No flutter; divergence
78	{#	89 89 80	348 0	0 0	0 .3202	0 1.391	368.9	.002113	4.67 4.67	29.4 29.4	21.0 21.3		No flutter; divergence
79	{ <b>%</b>	21. 21	348	0	.3200	0	0 310	.002105	5.33	25,0	28.0	24.5	Fluttered in second bending mode
80	76 76	끄	307.5 0	0	.281.8	1.179	325 0	.0021.28	6.12	25.57	33.6	18,54	Fluttered in first bending mode; clear response
81.	Tr	48 (tdp) 48 (tdp)	258 0	0	0.535#	2,018 0	268.5 0	.002191	3,02	27.27	50*0	7.5	Fluttered in first bending mode with $\frac{1}{p}$ inch tip amplitude
ΘR.		\$0 \$0 \$0	255 0	0	o 2316	0 1.018 0	262,5 0	.002219	3.7 3.65	33.9 34.3	22,0	9.86	Fluttered in second bending mode with 1-dnoh amplitude
83	## ##	35 35 35	237 0	0	0.2160	0.9474 0	6#6 0	.0055 <u>i</u> g	4.36 4.4	33.3 35.8	21.0	18.0	Fluttered in second bending mode
84	{#	2 <sup>4</sup> 2 <sup>4</sup> 2 <sup>4</sup>	0 220 0	0	0.2006	0,8 <del>787</del>	229 0	.003216	5.3 5.e	31.3	21.2 31.0	14.3	Fluttered in second bending mode
85	{ <b>7</b> #	16 16	243	0	0.2212	9634	252	.002205	6.0	35.3	34.6	17.15	Finttered intermittently near top speed
86	\[ \begin{pmatrix} \tau_{tt}^{tt} \\ \tau_{t}^{t} \end{pmatrix} \]	ii ii	267	0	0.2437	0 1.011	278	,002185	6.2 6.2	38.2 38.46	34.3	19.1	Fluttered in first bending mode
87	{ 7a 7a 7a	48 (tip) 48 (tip) 48 (tip)	306 0	0 0	0 0.2790	0 1-173 0	320 0	.009135	2.41 3.0	29.6 30	Not clear	21,1	Fluttered in second bending mode with 1-inch amplitude; clear response
88	70.	46 46	345	0	.3194	0 1.316	368	.002099	3.16	31.75	17.6	21.5	Fluttered in second bewing mode with strong clear response
89	{ Ta	\$7 \$7	319	0	.2939	0	339.2	.002109	3.06	30.0	Tot olear	21,6	Fluttered in second bending mode; slear response; possibly two modes visible
90	₹ª	4545	358	0	.331¥	0	382.8	.002077	2,12	31.4	18,0	0	Wo flutter; divergance
91	{ 7ª	8 8	30 <b>4</b>	0	0.2794	0 1,152	323,3	*005705	6.2	36,0	27.0	19.1	Fluttered in first bonding mode
92	7a 7a 7a	11 11 11	30# 0	0 0	0 2794	0 1.147 0	323.5 0	.002097	6,1 6,3	33.6 34.5	22.5 23.1	17.4	Fluttered in first bending mode
93	{ Ta	14 14	321	8	0,2956	0 1,213	0 342.3	.002093	6.05	Not clear	20.6	16.3	Fluttered in first bending mode
94	₹7a 7a	17 17	356 356	0	0 ,3294	0	381.8	.002062	5.9 	Not alear	19.7	16.0	Finater debatable; looked closer to divergence
95	₹2 72 74	16 16 16	351 0	0 0 0	0 •3239	0 1.313	375.7	.002068	5.85	Not elear	20.0	15.5	Fluttered in first bending mode
96	Home Home	=====	313	0	.2878	1.179	333.8	.002090	6.25	35.8	44.6	22.1	Fluitered in first bending mode



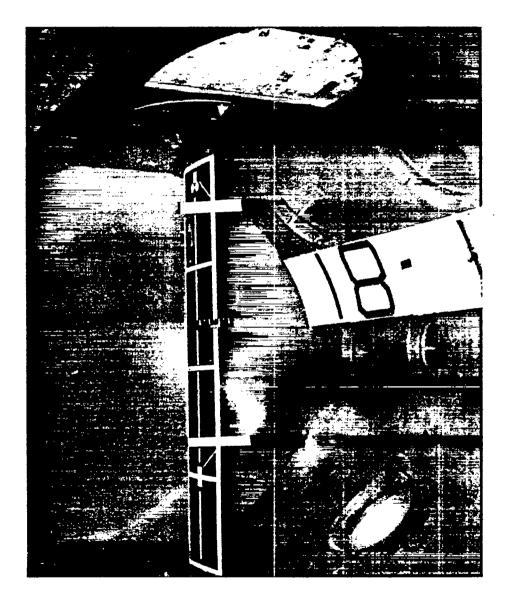


Figure 1.- General view of test section and model showing straingage locations.

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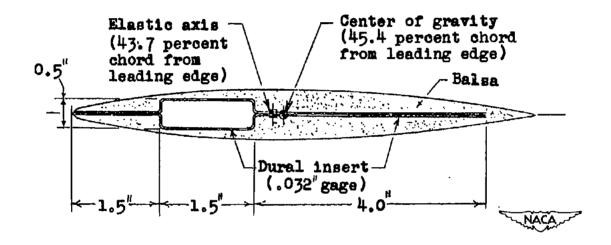
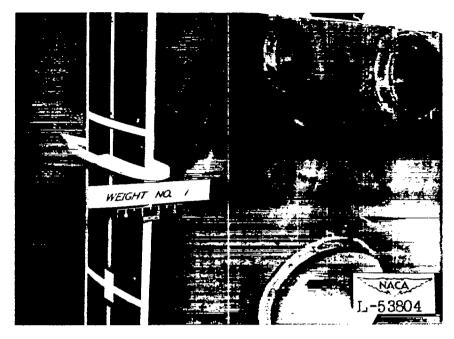


Figure 2.- Cross-sectional view of model.

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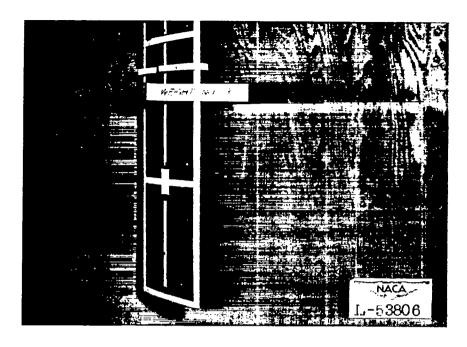
(a) Weight 1.



(b) Weight 2.

Figure 3.- Concentrated weights.

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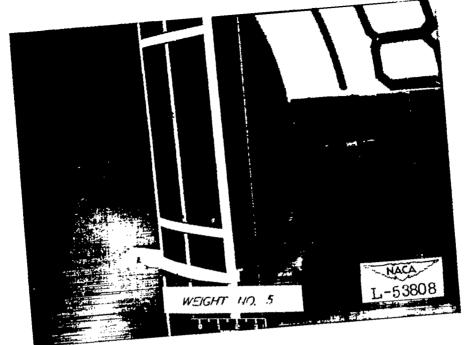
(c) Weight 3.



(d) Weight 4.

Figure 3.- Continued.

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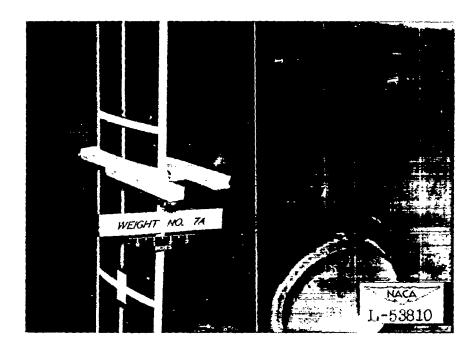
(e) Weight 5.



(f) Weight 6.

Figure 3.- Continued.

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(g) Weight 7a.

Figure 3.- Concluded.

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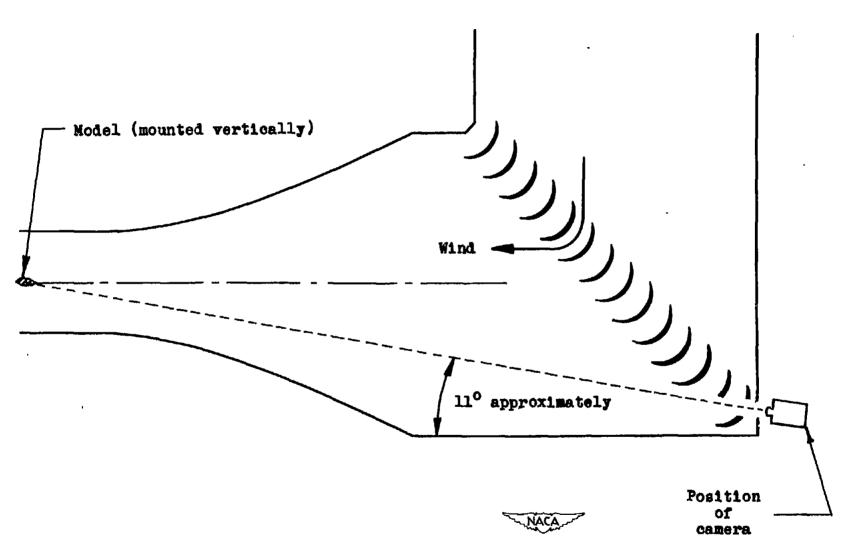
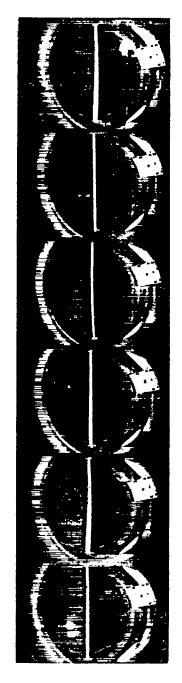


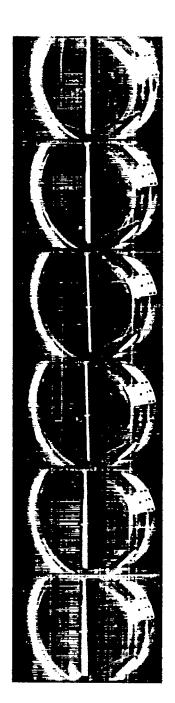
Figure 4.- Plan view of Langley 4.5-foot flutter-research tunnel showing camera location relative to test section.

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(b) Run 31.

Figure 5.- Motion-picture records of one cycle of flutter for different weight positions.

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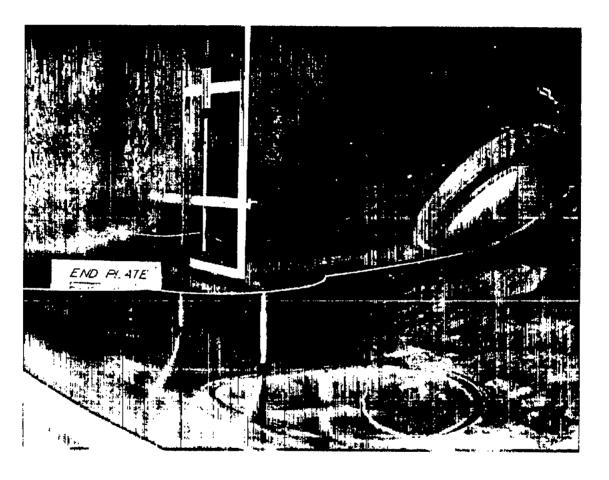


Figure 6.- End-plate installation. Note restraining wires for protecting model from destructive divergence.

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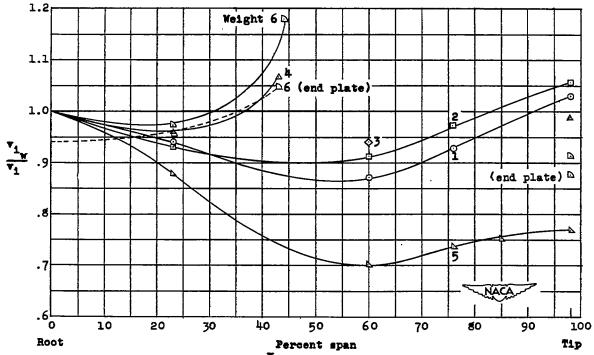


Figure 7.- Flutter-speed ratio  $\frac{v_1}{v_1}$  against span position for weights 1 to 6.

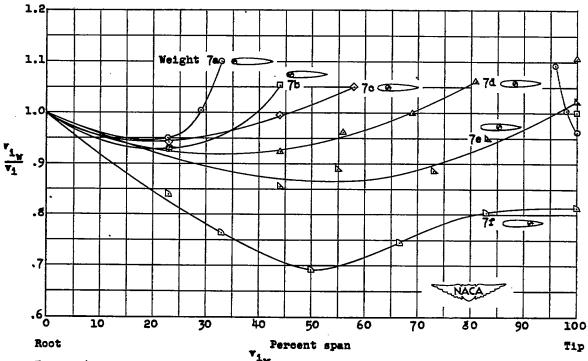
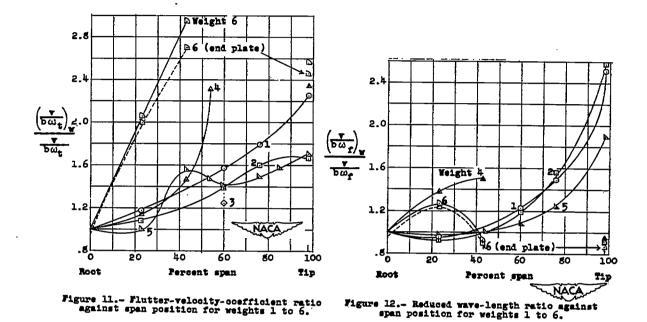


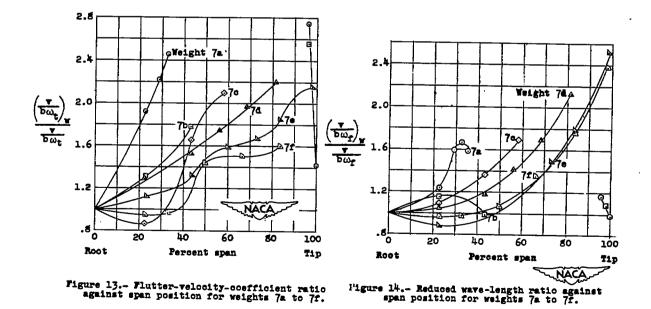
Figure 5.- Flutter-speed ratio  $\frac{v_{1_W}}{v_1}$  against span position for weights 7a to 7f.

Torsion gage (near root)	Torsion gage (near root)
Bending gage (near second bending node)	Bending gage (near second bending node)
Bending gage (near root)  Calibration frequency (60 cps)	Bending gage (near root)  Calibration frequency (60 cps)
	NACA

Figure 9.- Flutter record with weight 6 at tip and end plate in tunnel.

Figure 10.- Flutter record with weight 6 at tip without end plate in tunnel.





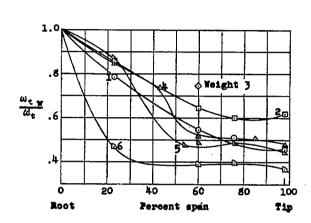


Figure 15.- Matural first torsional-frequency ratio  $\frac{\omega_{\rm tw}}{\omega_{\rm b}}$  against span position for weights 1 to 6.

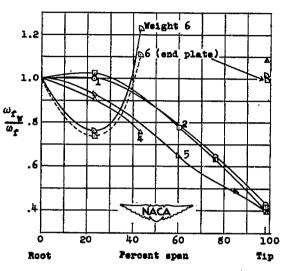


Figure 16.- Flutter-frequency ratio  $\frac{\omega_{f_W}}{\omega_f}$  against span position for weights 1 to 6.

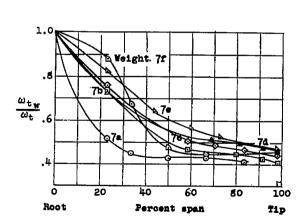


Figure 17.— Natural first torsional-frequency ratio  $\frac{\omega_{\rm tw}}{\omega_{\rm t}}$  against span position for weights 7a to 7f.

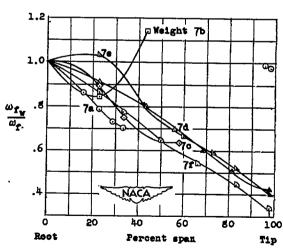


Figure 15.- Flutter-frequency ratio  $\frac{\omega_{f_W}}{\omega_f}$  against span position for weights 7a to 7f.

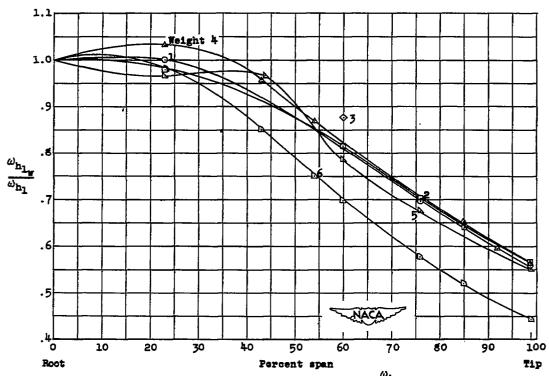


Figure 19.- Matural first-bending-frequency ratio This against spar position for weights 1 to 6.

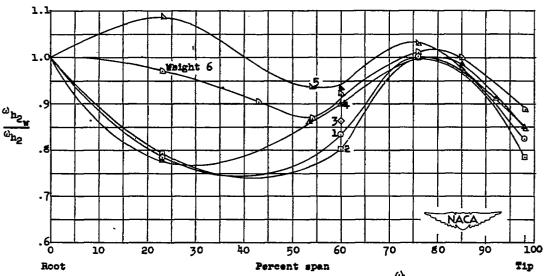


Figure 20.- Natural second-bending-frequency ratio  $\frac{\omega_{\rm h_{2_{\rm W}}}}{\omega_{\rm h_{2}}}$  against span position for weights 1 to 6.

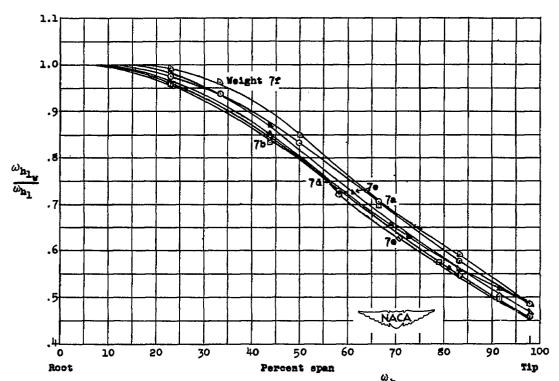


Figure 21.- Matural first-bending-frequency ratio  $\frac{n_1}{\omega_{h_1}}$  against span position for weights 7a to 7f.

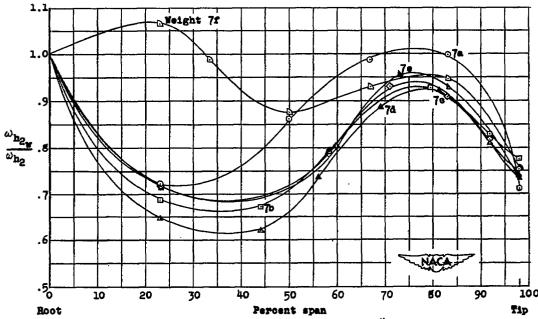


Figure 22.- Katural second-bending-frequency ratio  $\frac{\omega_{h_2}}{\omega_{h_2}}$  against span position for weights 7a to 7f.

90 100 Tip

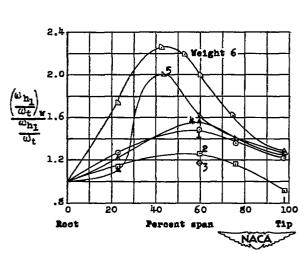


Figure 23.- Matural first-bending to firsttorsional frequency ratio against span position for weights 1 to 6.

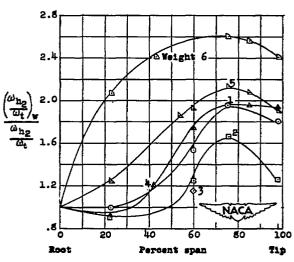


Figure 24.- Matural second-bending to firsttorsional frequency ratio against span position for weights 1 to 6.

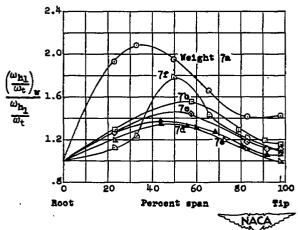


Figure 25.- Matural first-bending to firsttorsional frequency ratio against span position for weights 7a to 7f.

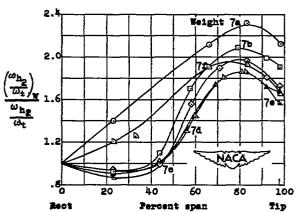


Figure 26,- Matural second-bending to firsttorsional frequency ratio against span position for weights 7a to 7f.